# THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The Tammany Delegates Moving to the Field of Action.

A UNIT FOR SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Communication from Clarkson N. Potter on the Duties of the Democracy.

TAMMANY'S DELEGATION.

The preparations for departure of delegates to an important State Convention such as to-morrow's Syracuse demonstration promises to be proved an event of considerable excitement to our political friends of Tammany Hall yesterday. Each delegate acted and felt as if the weight of empire was on his individual shoulders. Grant's third term, the financial muddle, whether Shakespeare or Bacon can claim to be the great immortalized in Mterature-all those issues of the hour faded into insignificance in comparison with the one prominent idea of the Tammany delegate—his departure for Syracuse to-day. All the political headquarters were crowded. In every ward where there are no club rooms a certain hotel or house of public entertainment is selected as the headquarters of each political chleftain, who happens to attain that high pinnacle of his fame-"heading the Committee," which means in every-day phraseology, naming his own particular friends as members of the Assembly district organization. The Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall-the real live, working, controlling power of that body-is composed of one member from each of these committees, and, of course, this member

Three delegates have been selected from each Assembly district in the city to proceed to Syracuse this morning. There are twenty-two Assembly districts, and this places the entire number of ne delegation at sixty-six. Mr. John Kelly has been chosen Chairman, and Mr. John A. Foley, Secretary. Of course this is but a small estimate of the number. Nearly the whole Tammany Hail General Committee (which amounts will likely accompany the delegation. In the days of the Tweed dynasty the "boys" always had a grand time on the occasion of a convention. They received free passes without number, were provided with refreshments of the best description and sent flying out of the depot amid the admiring cheers of thousands. Large numbers flocked to swell

cheers of thousands. Large numbers nocked to swell

THE CHORUS OF DEMOCRATIC THUNDER,
flags fintered and drums beat, while the State of
Kenucky was particularly immortalized by the
huge quantity of "Bourbon" which found its way
down the throats of the unterfified. Orders came
from the sanctum of the ring to swell the attendance at the Convention, to drown with acciamation, and more energetic efforts it necessary, the
objections of the wavering and doubtful. As if by
magic the dictum flew from ward to ward and the
trains were packed. "Ah! this was in the good
old times," remarked a threadbare-looking individual, with a rubicund nose, whom our representative met last evening in search of information: "when 'the Boss' was in everybody's month
and his picture on every transparency." But the
days of pointical excitement and noisy preparauon are by no means departed, as was inily exhioted last evening. Neither was the State of
Kentucky, with its luxclous nectar, lorgotten by
our thirsty politicians. They met and talked on
street corners, canvassed the situation clamorously and made bets freet.

THE DELEGATION WILL START

at ten o'clock this morning, precisely, from the
depot at Forty-second street. Palace cars have
been engaged for their accommodation, and every
attention is to be paid to them on their journey.
Some few will leave by the eight o'clock train, but
the main body will take their departure at the
later nour. At a meeting held a lew evenings
since Messes, Wilham H. Wickham, James Hayes
and Timothy J. Campbell were appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the
transfer of the delegates to their destination.

Everything was completed yesterday, and now
nocling remains but to give the word "Go!"

THE DELEGATION A UNIT ON TILDEN.

As far as could be ascertained the delegation
from this city, so far, are a unit in favor of the
nomination of Mr. Tilden. It was stated to our
representative that, on Saturday is-t, they held a
meeting in Tammany Hall. A vote was put as to
their choic THE CHORUS OF DEMOCRATIC THUNDER,

But how this remarkable change? It is sudden and looks miraculous. Have the interests of party rooted out all personal or captious objection? Outsiders—those who have been let slivering in the cold at the doorsteps of Tammany Bali—assert that these gentlemen have been whipped into the traces. The voice of command has gone forth from the stentorian lungs of John Kelly, and they must be the property of the mandate. We is the rest J. Triden must be the nominee of the Syracuse Convention, and his flat in this city has gone forth

into the political whiripool without fear of contradiction. Thus the gentlemen who shouted last
week against the nonination of Mr. Tiden let out
their thunder yesterday in just the opposite direction. So tends the dictum of political leadership.
KELLY AND TILDEN
left for the seat of war yesterday afternoon.
Senator Fox, Sherif Conner, William H. Wickham
and other prominent democrats follow this morning. Part of the Kings county delegation are
announced to travel with their Tammany brethren
to-day, although the main body left last evening.
The choice of this body is said to be non-committal.
They are not exactly opposed to Tilden, but will
await further developments before declaring themselves.

#### CLARKSON N. POTTER ON THE SITUATION.

Letter to Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

HOD. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman :-Sin-You are the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. You are a tried and faithful democrat of long and distinguished standing. A democrat upon principle and conviction, trained in the school of Jackson and Wright. It is becoming, therefore, that this open letter intended for all democrats should in form be addressed to you. The republican party was formed to prevent the istration of public amairs a great war sprung up, which involved the union and entirety of these States. That war resulted not only in preventing such further extension, but also in the com-

plete abolition of slavery itself, and has been followed by such changes in the fundamental law as to render slavery impossible and to forbid all political distinctions by reason of race or color, and to make the union and entirety of these States as indissoluble as it can be made by human action. The mission of the republican party is therefore absolutely ended.

Reyond this its defective administration. Its maintenance of an irredeemable currency and of a system of bounties, subsidies and protection, with the consequent extravagance, injustice and corruption which have resulted, united to the reac tion incident to a period of general business distrust and depression, have convinced a large body of voters heretofore in sympathy with the party that the days of its usefulness are over. They are now, therefore, inquiring where they shall go. These inquirers embrace not only men who sympathized, more or less, with the old federalists, but also men who were originally sition to slavery, or by their idea of the measures necessary to maintain the Union to unite with the republican party, but who, now that those exigencies have passed, are, in their desire to

In the fact that it did side with the South. So, later, in their desire to protect individual rights and liberty, the democratic party found itself arrayed against the suspension of the habeas corpus and military arrests in the loyal States, against the issue of legal tender notes and a system of internal revenue dependent upon spies and informers. And this not because it was in lavor of secession, but because it was in favor of the rights of persons; not because it was not in earnest to preserve the integrity of the whole country, but because it sought to preserve is under a limited and localized and liberal instead of under a centralized and despotic government. Nevertheless, many good men then became misled as to the purpose of the democratic party, and have come to look upon it as a mere party of reaction; to rega d it as governed by hostility to the negro, not a desire for local government; as ready to destroy the Union instead of seeking through the rights of States to preserve those limitations of government essential to personal liberty. It is true the demoracy have formally declared they have no such purpose. They

have even supported a litelong opponent to establish the sincerity of that declaration. Nevertineless men still ask "What, then, is your purpose?"
Should democrais not, therefore, now put for ward
less men still ask "What, then, is your purpose?"
Should democrais not, therefore, now put for ward
of the continuation of the continuation of either
party to resolve in lavor of economy, retrenchment and reform, purification, pacification or the
like. These are results we all agree in wishing.
But by what measures are they to be effected?
Surely not by the perpetuation of the rule of the
republican party and the continuance of central
ristion and extrawage are they to be effected;
surely not by the perpetuation of the rule of the
republican party and the continuance of central
ristion and extrawage of the continuance of the
repeated of the continuance of the republication requisite to satisfy the class in
respect to slavery, suffrage, or those nowers of the
general government which have been flushly decided. Nor yet again by may mere general declaration, true enough, but wanting that precision
and application requisite to satisfy the class is
speak of.

The late Democratic Convention in Illinois declared for "rigid restriction of the covernments,
both state and legislative intermediling with the
affairs of society, whereby monopolics are fostered,
privileged classes aggrandized and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained,
This declaration expresses, i am sure, the views of
a large majority of the people. But yet the question requisite to be thus restricted.

The great the obe continuance of the continuance of a long requisite of the proposite of the continuance of the continuance of the continuance of the conrigin proposition of the continuance of the continuance of the conrig

election?

But what is needed for the State is needed for the federal government as well. Congress has been less corrupt than the State Legislatures, because dealing mainly with general and pubble and less with local and private legislation. But year been less corrupt than the State Legislatures, because dealing mainly with general and public and less with local and private legislation. But year by year the range of its legislation increases. It is beginning to charter corporations, to grant monopolies, to bestow special privileges. Having taken control of all the money and banking institutions of the country it is now urged to take charge of all its other business. To continue this course without restriction is to follow a road leading to corruption and destruction, since if pursued it must in the end unite upon Congress all the demoralizing and corrupting inducates of the country. Already nearly one-third of the time of Congress is spent upon private bilis. Many of them are, indeed, for claims against the government itself; but in almost any other great government any person having a claim against it can prosecute his government and recover of it in open court, according to the justice of his case. Yet, in the limited States payment of claims (with few exceptions) is wholly dependent upon the will of the Legislature. And yet Congress must necessarily be the worst possible tribanal to determine such matters, and so long as no other is provided it cannot but result, as now, that just claims will go for years or forever without payment, and that others, excessive in amount or without next in which shall make the obligation of courts to determine all claims against the government, forbid all gratuities and subsidies whatever, prevent the granting by Congress, authorize public courts to determine all claims against the government, forbid all gratuities and subsidies whatever, or business within the States has come to be needed. And since there be honest men who fear a reopening of the issues of the past, if an effort te made to prevent these evils by strict construction of the lederal constitution, and since the strictest construction of the tesse increasing dangers.

Undoubedly the constitution is 55 be maintained. It is a high page and compact above all

stition itself, either by revision or amendment of that instrument as shall certainly secure the country against these increasing dangers.

Undoubtedly the constitution is 5 be maintained. It is a high and 10 mm compact, above all to be held involution. But when the country itself that become so changed in its condition that the against which the constitution was intended to secure by it, those who have most faithfully supported the existing constitution are those who are best entitled to advocate its revision.

The framers provided for its amendment. They foresaw that in the changing circumstances of so wast a country new constitutional provisions would be needed. In the very first year of its adoption they took part in those eight amendments which were added to make certain the restrictions upon the power of Congress. Had the evits which now threaten as existed or been foreseen in their time they would have themselves added to the constitution those further restrictions by which only these evils can now be prevented.

But pesides this evil there has gradually grown

tions by which only these evils can now be prevented.

But besides this evil there has gradually grown up with the growth of the country a Presidential patronage never foreseen when the constitution was formed. The President to-day has the absolute appointment of upwards of 80,000 officeholders; an army almost sufficient of themselves to control nominations and elections. And yet this is a power perfectly constitutional. It is one which would never have been permitted had its magnitude been forgseen. But, nevertheless, it now exists and is constitutional. Some have proposed to reform this evil by regulation and examination. But such regulations and examinations have proved thus far an utter and absolute failure. Can, indeed, this growing evil ever be recorned except by making the tenure of subordinate officials (like department clerks) dependent, for a mitted time at least, only upon good benavior, and by making the local officers, such as post-master, taxgatherers and the like, elective? And ist not worth the while of the democratic party to take ground for some reform in that direction which would, indeed, prove'a real civil service reform?

exigencies have passed, are, in their desire to preserve limited government, and in their apprehension of centralization and arbitrary government, at heart democrats, according to the true meaning of that term in our politics.

In the great slavery contest the democrats were constrained by the compromises of the constitution to side upon some issues with the South, Not, however, because they were for slavery, but because they were for the Constitution. None the less, this drew into co-operation with the democratic party some whose democracy consisted only

It not be made a part of the fundamental law of the whole land, a provision in the federal consti-tution, that neither Congress nor any State should have power to grant monopolies beyond the power of the beopie to repeal, and that all companies hereafter engaging in inter-State tradic should be subject to just Congressional con-trol?

tradic should be subject to just Congressional control?

The measures here suggested would be measures of real reform. They would, indeed, invite and involve discussion. But they would stand discussion, and weat the people want is measures of principle to discuss. They would, too, be measures of democratic reform. Would it not, then, be wise to embody them, or so nething like them, in the resolutions of the coming Convention and declare that the party, in accepting the inevitable results of the war, seeks thus to carry out and secure, under the changed circumstances that have resulted, that limited and localized government without which there can be no personal freedom?

These are not, indeed, the only questions of the time. The necessity of an honest and stable currency, of relief from a tariff so framed as to confer bounties on the lew at the expense of the many; of reform in a revenue system alike onerous and corrupting; of substituting economy and retrenchment for extravarance and abuses in the administration of public affairs; of casting the induced of for the plunderers of the South; of putting a stop to the administration of public affairs; of casting the induced of for the plunderers of the South; of putting a stop to the administration of protten borough

In the administration of public agains; of casting the influence of the administration against instead of for the plunderers of the South; of putting a stop to the admission of rotten borough States and other questions, will still remain. But the fundamental question upon which these other issues depend, and upon which parties must in the long run in a country like this divide, is whether the government (State and federal) shall be limited or paternal, centralized or localized. And to maintain the fundamental principle of limited and localized government by measures adapted to the changing condition of the country is the first duty of the democratic party.

This is no common election. It is not going to be a choice to be determined by the respectability of the candidates, for both will be highly respectable. Old affinations will keep men in line in the absence of new issues, and no general declamation nor mere cry for reform will of itself drive them into new relations.

Into new relations.

And yet the people as a whole do believe in true democratic principles—in limited rather than in paternal, in localized rather than e-ntralized government—and should be found upon any new measures that may be proposed ready to take their stand when they can best carry their principles into effect. their stand when they can best carry their princi-pies into effect.

Let the wise men of the party soon to convene in this State at your call see to it that they sub-mit to the people such applications of these princi-ples to the existing condition of things as will se-cure real reform, and all will be well.

With high respect, your cheddent servent.

With high respect, your obedient servant, CLARKSON N. POTTER. NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 14, 1874.

### NEW JERSEY DEMOCRACY.

The Night Before the Gubernatorial Nomination-Withdrawal of Mayor Perry, of Newark-Judge Bedle's Nomination Considered Assured.

TRENTON, Sept. 14, 1874. For a party which seemed to be so utterly wiped out last November, when Grant swept the State by 15,000 majority, which has so often been shrived, coffned and committed to the grave by the victorious enemy chanting the "De Projundis," the democratic party of New Jersey is just now beginning to prove itself a corpse of the liveliest possible character. In spite of all the shriving and coffin ing and funeral holding of the republicans it won't be still; it will insist upon popping up like the whiskey-loving and jovial corpse in "Tim Finnegan's Wake." Especially is this evident from the way in which the elements of the "dead party" have been gathering here all the afternoon and evening. There will be an assemblage the largest ever witnessed in Trenton on any previous similar occasion. Not only is there a most uncorpse-like sprightliness observable among the delegates and others of the democracy who have come to look on, but there seems to be pervading the chiefs and clansmen a spirit of enthusiasm and confidence such as is only felt by partisans assured of success.

THE CONVENTION meets at noon to-morrow in Taylor Hall, the only political pow-wowing place in this antique town. There seems to be but one opinion among representative democrats from all parts of the State upon the Gubernatorial nomination. That opinion unanimously accords with the prediction uttered some time ago in the HERALD and repeated in this morning's issue, viz., that

THE NAME OF JUDGE BEDLE. of Hudson, will carry the Convention as by a tidal wave the moment the call for nominations is made. It has already been set forth in the HERALD that Mr. Andrew A. Smalley, of Essex, and Mr. J. Daggett Hunt, of Union county, had severelly with-crawn their names and thrown their weight for Judge Bedle, whose high-toned letter has taken the politicians by their ears and the people by their

The following letter from Major Perry speaks for itself:—

To Tim Dissocracy of New Jensey:—
Having received from many ritends the flattering assurance that it would be advantageous to the democratic billion of the state, I have up to the present time consented to the state, I have up to the present time consented to the use of my name in that connection. I am now convinced that my continued candidacy will tend to produce dissension and discontent in the party at a time when harmony is essential to success.

The course pursued by me as Mayor of the city of Newark in enforcing the Sunday ordinances has excited a personal hostility and offended many who are influential at the primary meetings. Such a sentiment of zeal on one side and hostility on the other has been created that I believe my withdrawal on one side and hostility on the other has been created that I believe my withdrawal from the canvass will tend to harmonize the party and enable it to carry on the fall campaign free from animostics and embarrassing issue. I had rather do my duty in the position I now hold and face the opposition my course may excite than to seek the higher position of Governor either at the expense of pletics neglected or by seeking favor with opponents offended at my performance of duty. I consider the unity of the party paramount to the mere personal gratification of a nomination, and with many thanks to the kub friends who have complimented me by their support I hereby decline being any longer a candidate.

SEPT. 4, 1874.

This is enves Judge Beilie entirely possessed of the

me by incir support I hereby decline being any longer a candidate.

SET. 14, 1874.

This leaves Judge Bedie entirely possessed of the field and assures his nomination by acclamation.

JUDGE BEDLE'S LETTER,
above referred to, all which has had a curious effect. When it was first published a good many prominent men thought it ruled the Judge out of the canvass. And so, doubtless, would it have done, but for the negative action of the democratic masses. In it the Judge distinctly stated that he was not a candidate, and that the only condition upon which he could consent to change his present office for the Executive was "that it should be the result of the action of the people at the bailot box, without the slightest effort on my part, and for me in the meantime to continue to perform my present duties as usual, day after day, keeping most scrupinously out of the canvass, and leaving the people, massicitied by any effort of my own, to determine whether I should serve them in a different sphere."

Thus making the office seek the man, if it will, and not the man the office, seems to have taken firm hold of the Jersey democratic heart and of hearts intherto strong as regards anything bearing the name of democracy. It is a going back to the practices of "the earlier and better times" of the Republic so much longed for nowadays—a doctrine often preached but ravely practiced. Hence its popularity with the masses.

The hotels here are packed with delegates and others from all sections of the State, destrons of Participatine in the Democratic Convention. An observer and participant in conventions have gathered and entered accounted a participant in convention.

Among

large gathers. The leading Party Men Among

The Leading Party Men bere are United States Senator John P. Stockton, ex-Governor Randouph, J. Dangset Hunt, Attorney General Gilchrist, Jacob Vannatta, ex-Congressman Cleveland, and a nost of State Senators, Assemblymen and lesser party lights.

A tour of the hotels and a commingling with the delegates fully confirms the statement that the sentiment is all running toward Bedle. There is a strong desire among a large number to give General Haight, of Monmouth, a complimentray vote, and some Hunterdon men talk about doing the same for ex-Congressman first, but in the Convention it is not remotely probable that any name will be used outside of Judge Bedle's.

THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE are now binsy arranging for the temporary organization of the Convention. Judge Benjamin F. Carter, of Gloucester, will probably be temporary chairman. The disposition now is to make Mayor Ferry permanent contribute to make way for him. He has replied tavorably to a despatch stating that he will arrive in Trenton to-morrow morning. As regards

RESOLUTIONS.

morning. As regards
RESOLUTIONS,
nearly everybody who fancies he can handle a pen
and use language something akin to English, has
prepared one or more, so that the committee with
nave an embarrassment of riones in the resolution

line.

It is generally agreed that the Civil Rights bill, the so-called gag law, the monstrous misgovernment of the South, and the alarming tendency to one-man power as embodied in the third term scheme will be rigorously denounced. SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN CONVEN-

## TION.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The Republican Central Committee met last

evening at the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, and there was a large and full attendance of delegates. Hugh Gardner presided. A communication was received from Henry Theobald, of the Sixth district, tendering his resignation as a member of the committee, which, on motion, was accepted. A report was received from the Executive Committee recommending that primary elections be held in all the Assembly districts on Friday evening next, the 18th inst., to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention, meeting at Utica on the 23d inst. The report was, on motion, received and the recommendation adopted. John H. White, of the Eleventh district, stated that it would be destrable to bave the sense of the committee on the nomination for Governor of the State. He wished to say that it was his idea, as well as that of a number of members present, that Governor Dix should be re-elected to the office he now held. He offered a resolution declaring that this committee was in layer of Governor Dix, with the recommendation that its delegates east their votes for him. Colonel Charles S. Spencer, of the Thir teenth district, supported this member's views, and, on being put to a vote, the motion was carried. A resolution was also offered by another member declaring in layer of the nomination of Lieutenant Governor Robinson, but alter some discussion in which it was said rather sarcastically by a delegate that they should put in nomination the whole Republican tacket, the motion was by a unantimous vote land upon the table, it was then moved that the previous motion with regard to recommending the renomination of Governor bix be reconsidered. The rost being was received from the Executive Committee

#### INDIAN RAID.

Roving Parties of Sioux Operating Under the Guns of Fort Ellis-Over 100 Horses Stolen and the Owners Ruined-A Herder Found Murdered.

Омана, Neb., Sept. 9, 1874. Detailed intelligence has been received here of depredations by Indians in Montana. Recently they made a dash into the Gallatin Valley and run off stock almost under the guns of Fort Ellis. This is the boldest raid ever made in the Territory, and I am sorry to say the Indians escaped with their plunder. The raiders have been in the habit of coming into the Gallatin through Flathead Pass, a natural roadway through the mountains to the Yellowstone. The pass is about eighteen miles northwest of Bozman and has beretofore been guarded by a detachment of the Second United States cavalry during the raiding seasons in the spring and summer. There are only three ways of getting into or out e' the Gallatin: by Flathead Pass, Bozman Canvon and Spring Canyon. Fort Ellis is built on a plateau and commands all the entrances. It is not known which way the Indians came in, as they were not discovered until well in the valley. All the passes have wagon roads running through them, and

discovered until well in the valley. All the passes have wagon roads running through them, and these roads are travelled daily. It is a miracle now the Indians got in without being seen, but they did it, and passed close by the stockade of Fort Ellis. It is only taree miles from Ellis to Bozman, and yet the Indians operated between the two places. They struck the herd grazing about two miles from the lort and ran it off at two offices in the morning. Some citizens discovered them in the act of pervine the lort and ran it off at two miles from the lort and ran it off at two offices in the morning. Some citizens discovered them in the act of and fired on them. The fire was promptly returned, and with effect, one white man being brought to the ground with a bail through his shoulders. As soon as General Sweitzer, commanding at Fort Ellis, heard of the affair, he ordered out his cavairy and gave pursuit. Fifteen citizens also statted out, and the Indians were given a lively chase; but they succeeded in reaching the pass and getting through with the stock. As soon as they reached the Yellowstone Valley they broke up into smail parties and scattered in all directions, each one taking a small portion of the stock. The cavairy became confused by the number of trails, and after following several came back without recovering any. The party of citizens had better luck and succeeded in getting back six head of horses.

The whole number of horses run off was something over 100 lead, and most of them belonged to poor farmers. One man lost at he had and is left penniless with a large lamily dependent upon him for support. This is a sad blow to the settlers, many of whom were pioneers and cannot go on farming next spring without stock, and yet have

many of whom were ploneers and cannot go on farming next spring without stock, and yet have many of whom were pioneers and cannot go on farming next spring without stock, and yet have no money to buy any.

Another report says W. H. O'Dare, a herder from lithous, was isound in the vellowstone Valley, fifty miles from Bozman, his body shot full of arrows and his scalp taken. The skull was crushed with stones or a cino. Three rancomen were chased in by Indians, and a fainer living in the very centre of the settlement, was shot at ave times in broad daylight. The balls are said to be full of skuiking Indians, and great uneasiness a felt by the people living in the Gaitauth. There is a loud call for more cavalry to protect the Montana settlements; but it is believed the four companies now at Ellis will be sufficient to drive out all the hostile Indians and give security to his and property all along Gailatin Vailey. The reports (elegraphed North that the sloux are preparing to attack the Montana border are not credited here. The hostile Indians are undoubtedly sloux, but they are small raiding parties, and can do little harm besides stealing stock and killing an occasional straggler. The settlements are sale chough, and there is no organized movement of Indians upon the Montana border.

## PRAYING FOR RAIN

Disastrous Effects of the Drought in Philadelphia-Water a Precious Commodity-Prayers Offered in all the Churches-Condition of the Country. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1874.

Since August 9 no rain has failen here and the and effect of this continued drought upon this city and its environments cannot be overestimated. The people, as one week after another has formed their long season of dry weather, have become more and more alarmed, until, at length, their auxiety is painfu! to witness. Every precaution has been used by the authorities to prevent any but the most necessary drain upon the Schnyikill giver which is said to contain less water now than River, which is said to contain less water now than at any time within the knowledge of the oldest inhatiant. The citizens are prayed by those who manage the water department to use only as much as they are absolutely required to, waile they are urged upon to discourage all waste of the FLUD that may come under their personal observation. The authorities have ordered the immediate ar-

The authorities have ordered the immediate ar-resi of all parties caught using the water in un-necessary quantities, and the street sprinklers last Saturday were ordered from all the thoroughlares. The simple statement of these tacts alone shows, without any additional comment, the alarm of the citizens, for he is now regarded as committing a criminal act who sacrifices a bucket of water rapidically.

on Saturday the heavens were dark and griff on Saturday the heavens were dark and griff on Saturday the heavens were dark and griff on Saturday the pone rejoiced in what promises an immediate shower; but the rain fell not, and so on Sunday they went to their different Chitches—All the different deformmations, Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran, Prosb, tertan, Methodist—and all

chitches—at the different denominations, Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran, Ptesb, terian, Methodist—and all

PRAYED PERVENTLY

and together that the clouds might open and the water come down. On Suniay also the atmosphere was heavy, but again the rain failed to fail. To-diy arrived, and this morning there was hope still hat the prayers would be answered. The clouds were very dark and it seemed as if the rain would come at any moment. But at about noon the douds began to be lighter, and here I am writing it the genial sanshine of the afternoon. The day's facile, however, and all are hopemi and expected yet that rain may drench the twirsting earthbefore midnight.

THE EPPSCT UPON THE CITY cannot be described. The dust hea in the streets apparently a foot deep, and each gust of wind carries hup and buris it in open windows and doors until cirpets and furniture are covered with it. This is supecially noticeable in the leading hotels, where there are many entrances, and where everything must be kept open.

Poople in the country near by state that the ground 4 so dry that it has split open in places in flesures, while the soil seems as hard and unyielding as flat, vegetation is burned and the leaves of large wees drooping and dying. The drought is of coulse the sole topic of conversation, and a more scilous there under the circumstances could not well engage the attention.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERAL CLUB.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERAL CLUB.

The New York Liberal Club celebrated its fifth inniversity and the testh birthday of the great scientist, Alexander von Hamboldt, at the Hotel Montco, East Seventeenth street, last night. The rooms were crowded by a most intelligent com-pany. The following were the officers present, pany. The following were the officers present, namely:—Messrs. James Parton, President; C. D. Bragden and W. L. Ormsby. Jr., Vice Presidents; Profesor P. H. Vanderweyde, M. D.; Cortland Palmer, Treasurer; E. W. Hoeier, M. D., Cerresponding Secretary; D. T. Garoner, Secretary; Henry Evans, Librarian. The committee of arrangements included Dr. E. W. Hoeier, R. J. Dugdait, J. K. H. Wilcox, D. T. Gardner and T. B. Wakemin. Speeches, scientific, literary and comic were made by Messrs. Ormsby, Wakeman, Vanderwerde, Hoeber, Wilcox and by two indies—Mrs. Doughty and Mrs. Croly. The discourses of all were intended to show the rapid advance of liberalismin science, pointes and religion and in some case; bordered on the sceptical, infide, International and even communistic theories.

PEACE AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Semi-Official Declaration from the President.

What an Administration Organ Thinks.

Let Us Have a Convention to Save the Republican Party.

[From the National Republican, Sept. 12.] THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH-THE NEW YORK HERALD'S IDEA. The NEW YORK HERALD has recently printed a

series of remarkable articles upon the condition of the South, in which the ground is taken that the present disturbed and lawless state of society in that section is the result of the reconstruction policy. It is argued that we have not dealt fairly and he nestly by the Southern people; that in the emancipation of the slaves, as a war measure, we have imposed upon them a heavier fine than Ger. many imposed upon France; that now statesmanship and sound policy, a wise regard for the tuture, to say nothing about motives of justice and humanity, command that we should call a national convention of peace and reconstruction to consider the causes and results of the war and ascertain how best we can adjust ourselves to the altered condition of affairs in the Union. In reply to an article upon the subject in these columns, the HERALD of Wednesday last says :- "The National Republican discusses the argument in favor of a national convention of peace and reconstruction upon the theory that the Southern men should teel grateful there have been no imprisonments, no executions, no trials for treason, no ransoms exacted, no sureties demanded for the future and no confiscation, it is an error to compare the southern meath. It is difficult to impress an idea upon the mind of a journal which really believes that the Southern people should teel that reconstruction was completed when they were not hanged, and which does not remember that Mr. Lincoln proclaimed emancipation, not as a measure of humanity, but as an act of war; that he declared that he deemed the maintenance of the Union to be paramount to emancipation—a journal that feets that because of Libby and Andersonville the Southern States should be allowed to egislation that means repudiation." The HERALD misrepresents or misunderstands our position. The arguments in the above extract were presented as the proof, not that we had reconstructed the South, but that the Norththe republican party—had not treated the South alter the war closed as Russia, Austria and Prussia had treated Poland; as Germany had treated France, or as England had treated ireland at the end of every fruities; rebellion since the conquest of the Second Henry. Again, the Herald is so unfair as to suppress an argument which it does not attempt to answer, that the South is responsible for the list under which she is suffering, not because we of the North had made the mistake of treating "slavery as a crime instead of an institution," but because the Southers statesmen, the leaders of her opinion, ner journalists and her politicians, have been and are to-day making the mistake of treating "freedom as a crime instead of an institution." The Herald's position on the whole question is so strong—although we believe our own to be stronger—that it ought to be honest and fair enough to give our position correctly or not give it at all.

Are the Herald Articles an Artack on the misrepresents or misunderstands our position. ARE THE HERALD ARTICLES AN ATTACK ON THE

The Berald auticles an attack on the republican party?

The articles of the Herald are an attack on the republican party. We are not authorized to speak in any way for that party; but as a member of it, believing in its policy and giving adherence to its platforms, we propose to speak in our own it not in its defence. Our contemporary asserts, "we have treated the South, not with wisdom and foresignt, but as Attha and Genghis Khan were won't to deal with their conquered foemen." This is a mere rhetorical figure, and that is all. Every schoolboy is familiar with the boast of the barbarian Hun, that grabs never grew where the hoofs of his horses had left their tootharks; every student knows what bloody scenes were enacted when the "seven-hilled city saw the fierce barbarian ride up the steep where the car climbed the capital." Was Grant the Attha of the North, was sherman, was sheridan; when the last intrenchment before Richmond was carried and the armises of the Union entered the capital of the Confederacy, who acted like Genghis Khan, the conquerors or the conquered foemen who had given her churches and factories, her marts and theatres, her public places and commerce to the flames; or the war worn Northern who had given her charenes and actories, her marts and theatres, her public places and com-merce to the flames; or the war worn Northern soldiers, who had suffered so long and so much in the Petersburg trenches, and who then were called upon to save the people of the Southern capital from the crime, the joily and the madness of their own leaders?

from the crime, the foily and the madness of their own leaders?

Was Grant an Attila when, on the morning of final victory at Appomatiox, his gallant troops divided their rations with the lamished veterans of General Lee? Was he an Attila when he gave back to the hero of the rebellion the sword he had drawn against his country from mistaken ideas of patriotist, and told the conquered soldiers of the South to take with them, to do the spring ploughing, the horses they had ridden through loyal blood to the end of the Long Bridge and almost to the gates of the national capital, which had carried them to Chambersburg and been watered in the Susquenanna, within four and twenty hours? march of Philadelphia? Was Sherman the Attila of the North when he signed a capitalation with Johnston which left it is doubt whether Johnston had surrendered to him or he to Johnston? These were the closing acts of the bloody drama, when the conquered were at the inercy of the conquerors. The history of all the ages does not present a parallel case of magnanimity, generosity and brotherly love. The victors simply asked the gallatz commanders and armies who had fought against them to become again their prothers; to respect and honor the old flag that was the emblem of their common nationality; to come back to the Union they had lought to oreas, to the old flag that was the emblem of their common nationality; to come back to the Union they had endeavored to sunder, and rebuild the edifice they had endeavored to sunder, and rebuild the edifice they had sought to deform and tear down. The mintary chapter of the recellion closed without, on the part of the North, the occurrence of a single act calculated to justify the accusation of the lightly that the North has treated the South as the rude conquerors of Rome treated the foemen they had vanquished. The soldier of to-day, beaten and vanquished, was asked to become a citizen to-morrow—the citizen, not of a province or of a sarrapy, but the citizen of a great nation—retuvested with all the rights and privileges he had cast from him—no dues, ho penalties, no exiles—an equal sharer that the tongerors had fought to maintain and preserve.

the rights and privileges he had cast from him—

Rodres, ho behalties, no exiles—an equal sharer

in all that the conquerors had fought to maintain
and preserve.

WAS EMANCIPATION A MILITARY FINE?

But it is in what may be called the legislative
chapter of the rebellion that we presume the
figrald sees the iron sway of an Attlia. It says:—

"We imposed emancipation as a fine upon the
Sonib—a fine that may be radely estimated in
money value at from two to four thousand militions
of dollars, or from two to four thousand militions
of dollars, or from two to four thousand militions
of dollars, or from two to four thousand militions
of dollars, or from two to four thimes as much as
that imposed upon France by Germany," adding
that a people were never punished as severely as
in that act of emancipation the Southern people
were punished. The emancipation of four millions of people bore heavily upon about
three hundred thousand gentlemen, the
number of slave owners in the South, it
was hard upon their return from the marches, the
sieges, the battles and the bitter suffering and
hardship of four years of war, to find their former
chattels clothed with the same pointical rights and
privileges as they were; to be made to feel that
they had no longer the right to treat them as seris
and not as human beings. The old slave quarters
were all deserted; the belds were untilled; Cuffee
in the cabin by the roadsue talking about wages
and representation in the town council;
asking for schools and churches, and newspapers and books; dreaming even then of seats
in the State Legislatures and Congress. It was a
sore and bitter morning when the soldier plants of
the march and the battle, and heard the whole
story—how the old servant, when the Yankee flag
came down with Sherman's surging battations,
took leave of his mistress and the young master
with tears perhaps, because there were good kind
masters in the South, and "Cuffee" was not ungracful, and toid them, though they were dear
to him, freedom was still dearer than all, and

peace a money value for its slaves, or whether it should come as it did, a measure for the preservation of the Union. From the very foundation of the government it had been a source of trouble and annovance, its followers threatening, bullying, demanding fresh concessions, growing stronger year by year, ustil at last it thought itself powerful enough to overthrow the Union, and made the attempt. When the war closed, the party that in the field had beaten slavery had no alternative out to make that victory secure in legislation. Hence the constitutional amendments and the reconstruction measures and the efforcement acts, with all their good and evil, their satisfactory and unsatisfactory consequences. The HERALD sees in them only the spirit of Genghis Khan. "Never was people treated so cruelly and so harshiy," it tells us. The condition of the South to-day is not what we could wish it to be; the volume of the statutes of reconstruction is not as sweet and pleasant a volume as could be desired; but it is what it is because of the South. Had the Attlia spirit prevailed in the North, as sometimes it appeared it would prevail, as it again and again found expression on the lips of men like Mr. Stevens, of Penssylvania, that volume would to-day contain a caspier confiscating the estates of every Southern leader and giving forty acres of land and a mule to every negro.

WHAT THE BEELS WOULD DO WITH RECONSTRUCTION.

what the bedels would do with reconstruction of every southern State shows that this reconstructed because the grim ideas of the great commoner, who was the incarnation of the fract and betterness of the time, who was to radicalism what Torquemada was to the Inquisition, what Cromwell was to the Puritan party, were not embodied in legislation. That they were not only shows that a really moderate policy prevailed; that the Northern legislators endeavored to be as just and generous in peace as they were in war. The history of the reconstruction of every southern State shows that this idea was uppermost in the minds of the leaders in Congress. Take the case of Georgia. What was the first act of her first reconstructed legislature? To expel every man of color who held a seat in it. What could be done with such a people? Somewhere in the Northern skies the Georgian statesmen and polyticians saw the finit light which to them presaged the seturn of the democratic party to power, and the first exercise of their authority was to trample upon the political rights of the people upon whose human rights they had trampled for so many generations. Is it to be wondered at that the party which had sent shearman marching through Georgia from Atlanta to the sea, whose batralions fashed freedom from their bayonet points, should have resented the outrage and sent back to the Empire State of the South the Senators and Representatives through whom she knocked for admission to the Union? And in a greater or less degree what is true of Georgia is also true of the Carolinas and Mississippi, of Tennessee and Texas and all the Southland. and all the Southland.
THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUTH COMPARED WITH THE

THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUTH COMPARED WITH THE CONQUEST OF FRANCE.

The HERALD points to Germany and France, and tells us we imposed a heavier tribute upon the South than Bismarck and King William exacted from that rulned and prostrate Republic. There is no parallel between the two cases. First of all, the North and the South were not two countries and two peoples, but one country and one people. One was war, the other was rebellion. Napoleon made war upon Prussia; boasted that in ten days he would dictate peace from the German capital. It was a war of aggression, of conquest. The struggie between the North and the South was an insurrection, a conflict bepeople. One was war, the other was rebellion. Napoleon made war upon Prussia; boasted that in ten days he would dictate peace from the German capital. It was a war of aggression, of conquest. The struggie between the North and the South was an insurrection, a conflict between two civilizations. On the one hand there was New England, with her warm, intense faith in democracy; her unrelenting hatred of slavers, her broad philanthropy, her impatient desire to reform and regenerate the world, and especially the South. On the other there was the South resenting her interference, resisting her teachings, believing in slavery, because slavery was of divine right and guaranteed by the Constitution. The one came from the Puritan fathers. The other boasted of the test blood of the cavaliers. They were gentlemen with broad desmense and crests and coats of arms, and an ancestry going back to the Conquest of Cressy and Agincourt. In the North the struggle was for the maintenance of the Union; in the South it was for what they called freedom, which was in reality only another name for the preservation of slavery. In maintaining the Union slavery was destroyed as a war of conquest; in France the war was a war of conquest; in France the war was a war of conquest; in France the war. The North conquered the South and slavery was lot Napoleon. The German battahions conquered and made France pay the expense of the war. The North conquered the South and slavery was lost; but, unlike Germany, who carted off to the Prussian mints the milards of francs she had exacted as a ransom, leaving only sorrow and distress and suffering behind, to the ruined people the task of reounding what had been destroyed, the North offered the South ner genus, her industry, her capital, her marvellous centerprise. She would till the Southern lands; make a Lowell and a Lynn of every Southern city and hamilet. And the Yanke schoolmistress and mechanic and merchant went down; an army of industry neeting the legions returning to Masangton to that last review

not teach the former slave, and shot to death if she persisted.

LET US HAVE A CONVENTION.

The HERALD may call all this only the revival of the anger and passions of the war; but it is the truth, and no other trut could spring from such a seed except what we see in the Souta to-day. We conquered the South, but we did not convince her that we were right and she was wrong. If a national convention of peace and reconstruction will help her to lear the lesson, by all means let it be held; it will do no harm and may do good. But let us not go into it with the idea that the South has been treated as the Huns treated ancient Rome, as the Cæsars their defeated foemen, for that would be a faisification of history and in the end only add to the heartburning and the strile end only add to the heartburning and the strile and animosity of the time. Let us enter into it with the understanding that perhaps neither side is wholly right or wholly wrong; that there are duties to be performed by the one party and the other, to the end that peace may prevail and the Union be made secure forever.

## PRESS OPINIONS

Late but Pleasant. [From the Wilmington Star.]

The HERALD's cry of pax pottor bello, though ate. Is pleasant to our ears if not to those of its Northern readers, many of whom are now in favor of simple and candid dealing with the Southern question.

[From the Richmond Whig.] We do not understand on what basis the HERALD proposes to organize its national convention or with what authority it is to be invested. Is it to be a constitutional convention, empowered to alter and amend the constitution of the United States by delegates formally elected by the peo-ple? Or is it to be a mere assemblage of indi-viduals from different States or the Union, picked up by chance or selected by cliques or, rings? A convention of the first char-acter might be potent for good or evil; of the last kind, the results would probably not be of much consequence any way. The vast questions suggested by the Herallo for consideration and solution would seem to imply the necessity of a convention of the first description, fully empow-ered to do whatever may be deemed best to ad-vance all the great interests of the country and consolidate the foundations of a free Republic. States by delegates formally elected by the peo-

The Berald an "Alert Sentinel."

[From the Nortolk Landmark.] The NEW YORK HERALD, which is as famous for its sagneity in reading in the "shadow" the "coming event" as it is for its energy and enterprise in the collection of news, has shown itself an alert sentinel and has raised its voice to alarm the camp. Its tones ring with a sharp emphasis which must command public attention, and its remedy for the dangers which it points out is one essentially in harmony with the genius of our institutions. It calls for a convention of the people to adjust our public acts and policy to the necessities of our condition, and we submit to this Excellency General Kemper, that it would be a wise pian for him to convene the leading men of the south in Richmond, before the heading men of the south in Richmond, before the meeting of Congress, to respond to this suggestion. He could gather in our capital the regresentative men of our section, the ex-sadders and ex-statesmen who are excluded from public affairs by the unwise policy of the radical party; and they would speak to the whole country with a souer eloquence and a manly candor before which the voice of carpetbagdom would be silenced in its wicken appeals to the passions and prejudices of the North. sentinel and has raised its voice to alarm

## THE TOMBS SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning Mr. John J. Pincus, assounder the name of Julius Mendelssohn, and who afterwards committed suicide in the Tombs, appeared before Mr. John T. Toal, Secretary to the Board of Coroners, and made amdavit that he was